

out of his attack yesterday morning was recaptured by us during the evening by a counter attack. We took a few prisoners.

The hostile artillery was active last night in the valleys of the Somme and the Aisne rivers and at different points on the Lys battle front.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—Artillery fighting has been rather violent in the region of Grivesnes and between Lasigny and Noyon.

FRENCH (DAY)—After a brief and intense bombardment French troops took possession yesterday afternoon of the park at Grivesnes, an important part of which had been occupied by the Germans. In this operation we took 258 prisoners, including four officers, and also a considerable amount of material.

Notwithstanding the vigorous German artillery fire and attempts of enemy patrols to approach our new line our infantry maintained the positions which had been captured and organized them.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the Champagne, near Marmonville, north of Rheims and in Lorraine, at Ally Wood, the French carried out successful local attacks or repulsed German raids. In these operations we took thirty-six prisoners, including one officer.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—An English local attack north of Albert was repulsed.

A French advance in the Apremont Wood also failed.

GERMAN (DAY)—On the battle front throughout the day there was lively artillery activity only in the region of Mont Kemmel, on both sides of the Luce brook and on the western bank of the Aisne.

The strong increase in the firing in these sectors was followed by enemy advances. During the repulse of these and during lively counter-attacks we took a number of prisoners.

In the evening and during the night the artillery battle was frequently revived between the Yser and the Oise. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity remained restricted to reconnoitering engagements.

GERMAN (THURSDAY)—Between Ypres and Lille there was lively artillery activity continued throughout the day.

Local attacks were made south of Diekhoven which were completely successful. On the eastern bank of the Wyverbeek, Rhineland and Baden troops took by storm strongly fortified enemy positions over a width of two kilometers. Here apparently they ran into a French and British attack and dispersed its strength.

The enemy's attack was only fully developed on both sides of the Westheist-Kemmel road. It was repulsed as were counter attacks against our newly captured positions. We took 478 prisoners belonging to six French and two British divisions, which suffered heavy and sanguinary losses.

KING GEORGE VIEWS U. S. TROOPS TO-DAY

London Is Enthusiastic Over Regiment's Parade.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
London, May 10.—Londoners will have another opportunity to-morrow of welcoming representatives of the American army.

Detachments of American troops will march through London streets in the morning and parade before the King at Buckingham Palace, where the King will take the salute.

London, May 10.—The American troops who will parade in London to-morrow will march over a route three miles long. They will start from the Wellington Barracks, Hyde Park, at about noon and pass through some of the most fashionable streets of the metropolis.

The regiment will be headed by its staff officers on horseback. On its way the column will pass the American Embassy, where Walter Hines Page, the ambassador, will receive the salute from each man and acknowledge the dipping of the colors.

A few minutes later the Americans will pass in review before King George at Buckingham Palace. Afterward they will return to barracks.

American flags began to appear to-day on scores of houses along the route of march and there is every indication that London will give the Americans a flattering reception.

ENGLAND STIRRED BY RIVETER'S FEAT

Robert Farrant Drives 4,267 in Day, but Record Is Not "Regular."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
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London, May 10.—The riveter Robert Farrant, who established a record by driving, with his crew, 4,267 rivets in nine hours, against the American record, made a short time before of the boiler shops and shipyards of the country, including those on the Clyde, where the riveters deprecate the record on the ground that it was made on marginally tanks, which are placed very conveniently for speed.

The Clyde men say they are ready to challenge Farrant, but demand that the test shall be practicable work under ordinary working conditions. The suggestion is made that American, London and Clyde workmen should show what they can do in a stated number of hours riveting ship plates.

The Clyde men are confident they would win in this. A member of the firm of Fraser & Fraser, by whom Farrant is employed, said:

"The Clyde riveters are right; the conditions for riveting on ships are different and no one suggests that riveting at angles on board war craft could be done as quickly as the record of Farrant on marginally tanks. Farrant's record is one of sustained endurance and patriotism; we do not claim it is any more than a fine example of British work."

"We have set the ball rolling; now let America and other nations in the north send along their records."

DRIVES 3,085 RIVETS IN NINE HOUR DAY

Bethlehem Gang Sets New Record at Wilmington.

Wilmington, May 10.—An average of a little over five ship rivets a minute for a nine hour day, making a total of 3,085 rivets for the day, which figures break all records at the Harlan plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and along the Delaware district, was made by a gang here yesterday.

It is believed the record is the best made in any of the yards in the United States, as the figures to it are recorded at the Federal Shipbuilding plant at Kearny, N. J., where a rivet gang drove 2,900 ship rivets in a day. The gang which made the record was fathered by Foreman Jack Conly, who for forty-three years has been building ship at the Harlan plant.

BRILLIANT WORK OF THE VINDICTIVE

Graphic Admiralty Account of the Cruiser's Feat at Zeebrugge Mole.

UNDER A HAIL OF FIRE

Her Marines Moved Down in Bunches as They Stormed Upon the Jetty.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
London, April 27.—The best fighting traditions of the British navy were exemplified in the attack upon Zeebrugge by the old cruiser Vindictive and the picked sailors and marines who embarked on her and her consort to make the daring attempt of bottling up the submarine bases on the Belgian coast. It is a marvel that the Vindictive ever got her men on to the mole, and it is a thousand wonders that she was ever able to reach port again after the fury of shell fire which she sustained during the operations. A narrative of the daring expedition and the results attained has been compiled by the Admiralty from the official reports and observations of those who took part in the adventure. It reads as follows:

"Those who recall High Wood upon the Somme—and they must be many—as it was after the battle of 1916 may easily figure to themselves the decks of H. M. S. Vindictive as she lies to-day, a mark black profile against the sea haze of the harbor and the striped train shapes of the fighting ships which throng these waters. That wilderness of debris, that litter of the used and broken tools of war, the lavish ruin and that prodigal evidence of death and battle are as obvious and plentiful here as there. The ruined tank noosing at the stout tree which supports its parallel in the flame thrower hut at the port wing of the Vindictive's bridge, its iron sides freckled with rents from machine gun bullets and shell splinters; the tall white crosses which commemorate the martyrs of the Londoners is sister to the dingy placed white enamel which floated over the light of the Zeebrugge Mole.

Were such Merrimac Fashion.

"Looking aft from the chaos of her wrecked bridge one might imagine against the wharf, the heroic bourgeois shape of the two Liverpool ferryboats (their captains' quarters are still labelled 'Ladies Only'), Iris and Daffodil, which shared with the Vindictive the honors and ardors of the fight. The epic of their achievement shapes itself in the light of that view across the scarred and littered decks, in that environment of gray water and great still ships.

Their objectives were the canal of Zeebrugge and the entrance to the harbor of Ostend—there, and those of five other veteran and obsolete cruisers and a mosquito fleet of destroyers, motor launches and coastal motor boats. Three of the cruisers, Inverpool, Iphigения and Thetis, each duly packed with concrete and with mines attached to their bows for the purpose of sinking the mole. In the neck of the canal, two others, similarly prepared, were directed at Ostend.

"The function of the Vindictive, with her ferryboats, was to attack the great half-moon mole which guards the entrance to the canal, and blue-jackets and marines upon it, destroy what stores of guns and Germans she could find and generally create a diversion while the ships ran in and sank themselves in their appointed place. Vice Admiral Keyes, in the destroyer Warwick, commanded the operation.

Two Previous Attempts Failed.

"There had been two previous attempts at the attack, capable of being pushed home by weather and other conditions. The night of the 22d offered nearly all the elements of success, and at some fifteen miles off Zeebrugge the ships took up their formation for the attack. The Vindictive, which had been towed by the Iris and the Daffodil, cast them off to follow under their own steam; the Inverpool, the Iphigения and the Thetis slowed down to give the first three a chance to get alongside the mole. The Sirius and the Brilliant shifted their course for Ostend, and the great storm of destroyers and motor boats followed them.

"The night was overcast and there was a drift of haze. Down the coast a line of smoke, with her bow against the faithful ferryboats at her heels, there was scarcely a glimmer of light to be seen shoreward. Ahead of her, as she moved, a great white smoke screen, which was scarcely a glimmer of light to be seen shoreward. Ahead of her, as she moved, a great white smoke screen, which was scarcely a glimmer of light to be seen shoreward. Ahead of her, as she moved, a great white smoke screen, which was scarcely a glimmer of light to be seen shoreward.

"The northeast wind moved the volume of it shoreward ahead of the ships; beyond it the distant town and its dark lights were unobscured, and it was a dark night. The Vindictive's blue-jackets and marines standing ready for the landing was close upon the mole that the wind lulled and came the port side of the mole, the ship's back to the smoke screen and laying her bare to the eyes that looked seaward.

Discovered by the Enemy.

"There was a moment immediately afterward when it seemed to those in the ships as if the dim coast and the hidden harbor exploded into light. A great shell soared aloft, then a score of star shells; the wavering beams of the searchlights swung round and settled to a glare; the wildfire of gun flashes leaped against the sky; strings of luminous green beads shot aloft, hung and sank; and the darkness of the night was supplanted by the nightmare daylight of battle. Guns and machine guns along the mole and batteries ashore wove a life, and it was in a gale of shelling that the Vindictive laid her nose against the thirty-four high concrete side of the mole, till her anchor and signalled to the Daffodil to shove her stern in. The Iris went ahead and endeavored to get alongside likewise.

"The fire, from the account of everybody concerned, was intense. While the ships plunged and rolled beneath the onslaught of an unexpected sea and the Vindictive with her greater draught jarring against the foundation of the mole with every plunge, they were being diagonally by machine gun fire from both ends of the mole and by heavy batteries ashore. Commander A. P. G. (Carter) now (Captain) her blue-jackets and marines standing ready for the landing was close upon the mole that the wind lulled and came the port side of the mole, the ship's back to the smoke screen and laying her bare to the eyes that looked seaward.

Harbor of Ostend and British Cruiser That Was Sunk in Channel



Photo International Film Service.

ran the eighteen bows or gangways by which the storming and demolition parties were to land. The men were gathered in readiness on the main and lower decks, while Col. Elliot, who was to lead the marines, waited on the false deck just abaft the bridge, and Capt. H. C. Mahalan, who commanded the blue-jackets, was midships. The gangways were lowered and scraped and rebounded upon the high parapet of the mole drop of the Vindictive rolled, and the word for the assault had not been given when both leaders were killed. Col. Elliot by a shell which was hurled at him from the forward mortar battery.

"The men were magnificent. Every officer bears the same testimony. The work leading on the mole was a perilous business. It involved a passage across the crashing, splintering gangways, a drop over the parapet into the field of fire of the German machine guns which swept the beach, and a further drop of some sixteen feet to the surface of the mole itself. Many were killed and more were wounded as they crowded up to the gangways, but nothing hindered the orderly and speedy landing by every gangway.

Lieut. H. T. C. Walker had his arm carried away by a shell on the upper deck and left her engines still going. He was recognized and dragged aside by the commander. He raised his remaining arm in greeting, 'Good luck to you,' he called, as the rest of the stormers hastened by. 'Good luck!'

Deck Strews With Wounded.

"The lower deck was a shambles as the commander made the rounds of his ship; yet those wounded and dying raised themselves to cheer as he made his tour. All the crew of the howitzer which was mounted forward had been killed; a second crew was destroyed likewise, and even then a third crew was taking over the gun. In the stern cabin a howitzer crew never had been to sea before—one of Capt. Brock's employees—was steadily firing great illuminating rockets out of a scuttle to show up the light-house on the end of the mole to the block ships and their escort.

"The Daffodil after aiding to berth the Vindictive should have proceeded to land her own men, but now Commander Carpenter ordered her to remain as she was, with her bows against the Vindictive, and to use the latter as a landing platform. The Daffodil's bowers develop eighty pounds pressure of steam to the inch; but now, for this daring task, Artillery Engineer Butler, in charge of them, maintained a hundred and sixty pounds for the whole period that she was holding the Vindictive to the mole. Her casualties, owing to her position during the fight, were small—one man killed and eight wounded, among them her commander, Lieut. John Campbell, who was struck in the right eye by a shell splinter.

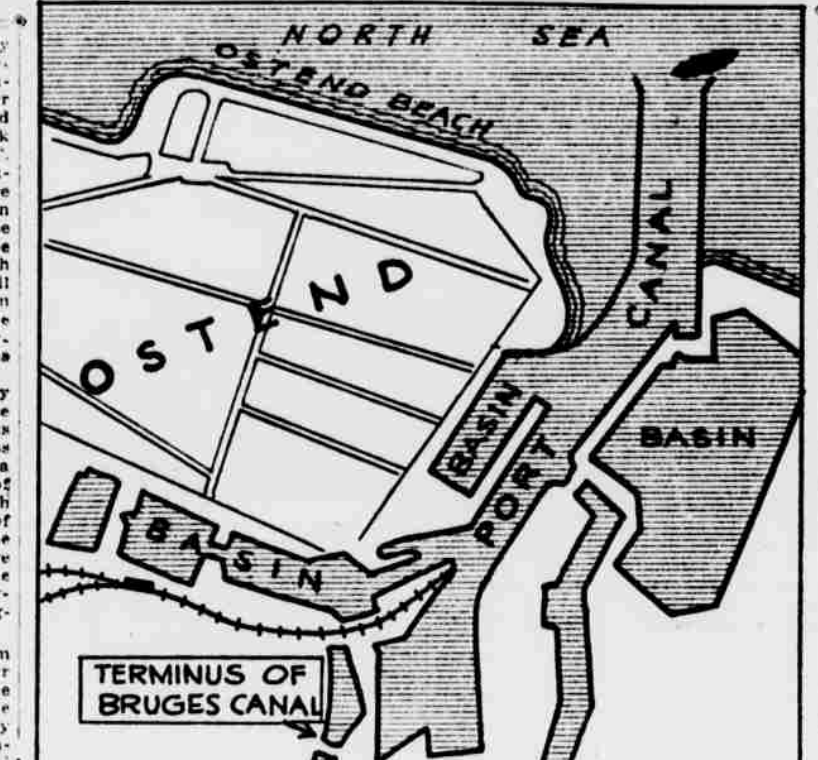
Heroism of the Officers.

"The Iris had troubles of her own. Her first attempts to make fast to the mole failed. The Vindictive failed, as her gunnery were not large enough to span the parapet. Two officers, Lieut. Commander Bradford and Lieut. Hawley, then climbed aboard and sat astride the parapet, trying to make the grapple fast till each was killed and fell down from the ship and the wall. Commander Valentine Gibbs had both legs shot away and died next morning. Lieut. Spencer, R. N. R., though wounded, took command and refused to be relieved. The Iris was obliged at last to change her position and fall in astern of the Vindictive, and suffered very heavily from the fire. A single shell plunged through the upper deck and burst below at a point where fifty-six marines were waiting the order to go to the gangways. Forty-nine were killed and the remaining seven wounded. Another shell in the ward room, which was serving as a sick bay, killed four officers and twenty-six men. Her total casualties were eight officers and sixty-nine men killed and three officers and a hundred and two men wounded.

"The storming and demolition parties upon the mole met with no resistance from the Germans other than the intense and unremitting fire. The geography of the great mole, with its railway line, its many buildings, hangars and store sheds, was already well known to the demolition parties from the reports of the work in perfect order. After another the buildings burst into flames or split and crumbled as the dynamite went off.

Enemy Retreats to Shore End.

"A bombing party working up toward the mole extension in search of the enemy destroyed several machine gun emplacements, but not a single prisoner rewarded them. It appears that upon the approach of the ships and with the intense and unremitting fire, the appointed work in perfect order. After another the buildings burst into flames or split and crumbled as the dynamite went off.



THE photograph reproduced above shows the shell-ton cruiser Vindictive after she had attacked Zeebrugge Mole, covering the sinking of cruisers in Zeebrugge harbor. The Vindictive withstood a terrific fire from the German coast defence batteries, as is shown by the marks of her upper works. It was the cruiser which was sunk yesterday at the entrance to Ostend harbor, thus blocking, at least in part, the remaining submarine base of the Germans in Belgium. The drawing shows the entrance to Ostend harbor and the mouth of the canal leading to Bruges.

light of the German star shells the shapes of the block ships, stealing in and out of the darkness while making for the mouth of the canal.

"The Thetis came first, steaming into a tornado of shells from the great battery ashore, and a further drop of some sixteen feet to the surface of the mole itself. Many were killed and more were wounded as they crowded up to the gangways, but nothing hindered the orderly and speedy landing by every gangway.

"It was her to show the road to Inverpool and Iphigения, which followed. She cleared the string of armed barges which defended the channel from the tip of the mole, but had the ill fortune to foul one of her propellers upon the shore defense which flanks it on the north side. The propeller gathered in the net and rendered her practically unmanageable; the shore batteries found her and pounded her unrelentingly; she bumped into a bank, edged off and found herself in the channel again, still some hundreds of yards from the mouth of the canal, in a practically sinking condition. As she lay the signaled invulnerable directions to the others and her commander, R. S. Sneyd, D. S. O., accordingly blew the charges that sank her. A motor launch, Lieut. H. Littlejohn, R. N. V. R., raced alongside and took off her crew. Her losses were five killed and five wounded.

Sinking of the Inverpool.

"The Inverpool, smoking like a volcano and with all her guns blazing, followed; her motor launch had both legs shot away and died next morning. Lieut. Spencer, R. N. R., though wounded, took command and refused to be relieved. The Iris was obliged at last to change her position and fall in astern of the Vindictive, and suffered very heavily from the fire. A single shell plunged through the upper deck and burst below at a point where fifty-six marines were waiting the order to go to the gangways. Forty-nine were killed and the remaining seven wounded. Another shell in the ward room, which was serving as a sick bay, killed four officers and twenty-six men. Her total casualties were eight officers and sixty-nine men killed and three officers and a hundred and two men wounded.

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of another launch to have sunk a torpedo boat alongside the jetty, a suggestion by many observers, including officers of the Vindictive, who had seen her mast and funnel across the mole and noticed them disappear.

Men Behaved Magnificently.

"Where every moment had its deed and every deed its hero, a record of valor becomes a mere catalogue. The men were magnificent, say the officers, the men's opinion of their leaders expressed itself in the manner in which they followed them, in their cheers, in their demeanor to-day while they tidied up their battered ships, straight and the inevitable souvenirs from the bullet torn engines to great chunks of Zeebrugge mole dragged down and hanging in the fenders of the Vindictive.

"The motor launch from the canal cleared the end of the mole and there beheld, trim and ready, the shape of the Vindictive, with the great silk flag presented to the Admiral by the officers of his old ship, the 'Centurion'. They stood up on the crowded decks of the little craft and cheered it again and again. While the Vindictive was on board they saw the Vindictive, towed loose from the mole by the Daffodil, turn and make for home—a great black shape with funnel, masts and rigging, and a white smoke screen. The Vindictive was a wreck, but she brought back her forward funnel, a piece of the hull, and a piece of the mainmast, which she presented to her commander.

"Meantime the destroyers North Star, Phoebe and Warwick, which guarded the Vindictive from action by enemy destroyers while she lay beside the mole, had their share in the battle. The North Star, Lieutenant-Commander K. C. Ife, R. N., losing her way in the smoke, emerged to the light of the star shells and was sunk. The German communiqué which states that only a few members of the crew could be saved by them in this detail of an unusual accuracy, for the Phoebe, Lieutenant-Commander H. K. Good-Landson, R. N., came up under a heavy fire in time to rescue nearly all. Throughout the operation monitors and the siege guns in Flanders manned by the Royal Marine Artillery heavily bombarded the enemy's batteries.

FOR FIRST U. S. WAR ORPHAN.

French Children Raise \$2,000 in Appreciation of American Aid.

Paris, May 10.—Two hundred and sixty thousand French school children contributed their sous (a sou is equal to one cent) to a subscription started by the pupils of a school in the Dercy section of Paris to provide for the most American orphan of the war. The original purpose was to raise 365 francs, son by son, not because the money was needed, but simply as a symbol of French gratitude for American aid to French orphans.

The movement promptly went beyond the original plan. Other schools joined in and more than \$2,000 was raised before the subscription closed.

"The whole harbor was alive with small craft. As the motor launch moved toward the mole, the Vindictive was still emitting huge clouds of smoke, which had been worth nobody's while to turn off. He managed to catch a rope as the motor launch started and was towed for a while till he was observed and taken on board. Another officer jumped ashore and ran along the bank to the launch. A bullet from the machine gun struck him as he ran and when he arrived, charging down the bank out of the dark, he was received by a member of the launch's crew, who attacked him with a hammer.

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TWO BRITISH PLANES DEFEAT 20 SCOUTS

They Destroy Eight and Force Others Out of the Fight.

FONCK SETS NEW RECORD

French Flier Brings Down Six Enemy Machines in Two Attacks.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.
May 10.—One of the most daring and magnificent bits of work ever done by British battle planes was carried out this week, when two English machines fought twenty German scouts to a standstill, destroying eight of the enemy and forcing several others to abandon the conflict because they had been so badly shot up.

The British machines returned safely from this extraordinary engagement, having abandoned the attack only when their ammunition became exhausted at the end of half an hour of whirlwind fighting with machine guns.

The battle occurred Tuesday evening and these are the details of it which now come to hand. It was about sundown that two British battle planes each with a pilot and observer went wheeling across the front in search of the enemy. They were well back of the enemy's line when they sighted seven German scouting planes flying in formation. The hardy Britons didn't even pause to discuss the odds against them, but turned the noses of the machines toward the enemy and raced in for the attack.

FONCK BAGS SIX PLANES.

French Aviator Brings Down Two in Ten Seconds.

PARIS, May 10.—Six German air-planes were brought down yesterday by Sub-Lieut. Rene Fonck, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

Yesterday Lieut. Fonck brought down six German planes in two attacks, the first two in ten seconds, the third five minutes later and the other three in the course of the second patrol.

Lieut. Fonck's achievement of yesterday has never been equaled. He is the greatest French air battle since the death of Capt. Guynemer.

"I am going to revenge myself on them," declared Lieut. Fonck before taking the air yesterday morning. Chaput, who had accounted for sixteen machines, while the Warwick took them from the bullet torn engines to great chunks of Zeebrugge mole dragged down and hanging in the fenders of the Vindictive.

Lieut. Fonck returned to the airfield to take on more gasoline and to rest before going on his second patrol. On this patrol he met another squadron. One two seater he shot to pieces in the air and two others he saw strike the ground. He killed the third one on board they saw the Vindictive, towed loose from the mole by the Daffodil, turn and make for home—a great black shape with funnel, masts and rigging, and a white smoke screen. The Vindictive was a wreck, but she brought back her forward funnel, a piece of the hull, and a piece of the mainmast, which she presented to her commander.

Lieut. Fonck, who recently took a leading place among the French ace, was credited unofficially nearly a month ago with having shot down thirty-four German machines.

DUTCH TO EXCHANGE SHIPS.

Yields to U. S. Demand to Safeguard Return of Grain Vessels.

ROTTERDAM, May 10.—It is announced here that arrangements with Germany for guaranteeing the safety of ships to and from Holland have been completed. The cargo steamships Zyzdyk, Hector and Delfand probably will sail on Saturday for America in exchange for the steamships Hollandia, Java and Stella, bound here.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—When Dutch shipping was seized by the United States and Great Britain the United States informed Holland that to meet the immediate food needs of Holland it would evacuate three vessels grain laden if Holland in exchange would start three for the United States. This was to prevent the three ships from America being held as prizes in the Dutch port of Rotterdam. It was feared Germany might demand that they not return.

BRITISH GENERAL PROMOTED.

Sandeman Cared Honored for Work in March.

LONDON, May 10.—Brig-Gen. Sandeman Carey, who commanded the force of British and American troops which closed the gap in the British line between the Third and Fifth armies in the early days of the recent offensive, has been promoted to be Major-General.

MASS MEETING Against German Newspapers

under the auspices of American Defense Society and American Relief Legion.

Wildcat-Astoria Wd., May 15, 8:30 P. M.

Speakers:

Henry C. Quincy

Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady

Robert George Patterson

Boxes seating eight and twelve \$5-\$7.50-\$10

All other seats FREE

Tel. 611 Gramercy

LLOYD GEORGE IS FIRMER IN POSITION

Continued from First Page.

of opinion as to its being reinforced, as it had been stated repeatedly that a German attack was expected on the front it occupied and it was known that the Fifth Army was inferior in strength to the Germans it was facing.

The impression that appears to exist in America that the united command has been blundered for failing to supply reinforcements for the threatened British front is incorrect since the united command was not in existence as such until the offensive had been under way for ten days.

ASQUITH OUTFOUGHT.

Newspapers Say Britain Is Tired of Parliamentary Strife.

LONDON, May 10.—The Maurice controversy now stands a victory for Premier Lloyd George. The defense has been heard, but the accurate but not it appears doubtful if former Premier Asquith will have a chance of stating his case. The newspapers report that the House of Commons is tired of the Parliamentary strife, and while the present government is criticized adversely, no alternative suggested finds strong support.

The House in turning down the Asquith motion generally accorded with the views various newspapers expressed previously to the Premier's statement in the House. The staunch supporters of the Premier accept his statement without question and regard it as a complete refutation of the charges against him. The House of Commons, however, has a right to require that the speech as having a restricted value and as being an ex parte statement, though they admit it was a good effort.

Among the former papers is the Daily Mail which says that not a rag of the Premier's speech is to be taken into account and again will ever pay the least attention to anything he says. It declares that former Premier Asquith was outgeneralled and outfought by the Premier. The Daily Chronicle, voicing the second view, says the issues were left in the same mischievous obscurity as before the Premier's speech, because of the uncertainty in the mind of the public. It declares the Premier's statement does not remove the serious disquiet from the mind of the army.

The Daily News refers to the Premier's withdrawal of the plan of a judicial inquiry as political juggling and says he buried the inquiry into charges affecting British honor or the honor of Parliament. The Daily News adds:

"Major-Gen. Maurice's charges remain unaffected by this maneuver, and the public is left to wonder whether the Premier's policy, drops its intention in favor of an inquiry. It refers to the Premier's 'staggering and staggering' statements of Major-Gen. Maurice, whose whole case, it says, goes by default. It adds that it is charitable to assume that the Premier was not an instrument of more able and less honorable men and thinks it hardly surprising that the House of Commons should have refused so decisively to hear any more of him.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The American artillery has been successful in its raid in the Apremont forest, north of Toul, at dawn to-day. The American batteries, acting with the French artillery in a heavy two-hour bombardment, were showered with gas shells by the Germans.

Slightly to the east of the section raided American patrols created a diversion. One patrol entered Apremont village, which was found to be deserted. This provoked a German barrage while the men were returning. Another patrol, with the machine gun, followed the first and was engaged on the second village, ten yards from the first, when it was attacked by fifteen German tanks, using rifles, bombs and machine guns. The Americans fought for three hours and retired without suffering casualties on the approach of reinforcements. On the Lunelville sector quiet prevailed.